North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1850. NO. 10.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE!

THE WEEKLY STANDARD AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE STATE!

YIELDING to the advice and wishes of many of his friends, and being desirous of securing for his paper the widest possible circulation, the Subscriber has determined, since issuing his Prospectus of August last, to put the Weekly Standard at a still lower price. Our terms for the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, will hereafter be as follows:

For the Weekly paper $2 *in advance, or within the first month;* $2 50 *within the first six months; and* $3 *if not paid within six months.*

For the Semi-Weekly, $4 *in advance, or within the first month;* $4 50 *within the first six months; and* $5 *if not paid within six months.*

What we mean by an advance payment is, a payment made when the paper is subscribed for, and renewed promptly every year. In every instance, where payment is not thus made in advance, $2 50 for the Weekly and $4 50 for the Semi-Weekly will be charged; and $3 and $5, if payment be delayed beyond six months. These terms will be inflexibly adhered to.

The Standard will thus be

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE STATE.

And no one, who chooses to avail himself of the advance payment, can complain of the price

The subscriber will continue to devote all his attention to his paper, and will endeavor to make it more useful to his party and more interesting to the general reader It will be devoted, as heretofore, to

DEMOCRACY, SOUTHERN RIGHTS, NEWS, STATE REFORM, AGRICULTURE, VALUABLE STATISTICS OF ALL SORTS, THE MARKETS, CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS, &c. &c.

The Standard will also contain

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS!

By which its readers will be furnished with intelligence considerably

In Advance of the Northern Papers.

The present subscribers to the Standard can avail themselves of the advance payment, by settling up arrearages and taking a new start; and those of them who may wish to transfer their subscriptions to the Semi-Weekly, can easily take advantage of the advance payment on that in the same way All they have to do is to examine their receipts, see how much is due, and transmit us the money for arrearages together with $2 or $4, as the case may be, for the ensuing year; and if any of them should be unable to determine how they stand on our books, we will inform them, if applied to

The Subscriber earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State to assist him in this enterprise With a little effort in each neighborhood he feels satisfied the Weekly list can be largely increased.

The Subscriber also appeals to his friends along the Daily, Tri-weekly, and Semi-weekly Mail lines to make arrangements at once for taking

THE SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD!

The mail facilities in this State are so limited that he will need all the subscribers he can get along these lines, to sustain him in his enterprise.

Subscribers, and gentlemen sending in the names of subscribers will please distinguish, opposite each name, between the Weekly and the Semi-Weekly.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, November 6, 1850.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851.

The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropiate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

REV. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.

November 30, 1850. 9—

CANDLES, CANDLES.

THE subscriber having purchased the
Fayetteville Candle Factory,
Is prepared to mould best Candles, and solicits the patronage of those having tallow to mould.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

November 30, 1850. 9—3t.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 28th of December, 1850, will be rented to the highest bidder, for the next year
THE STORE HOUSE
formerly occupied by Spencer and Timberlake. Terms made known on the day of rent.

LUGENIA M. SPENCER.

Franklin Co., Nov. 30th, 1850. 9—td.

The Rev. Dr. Hooper's Family School
In the Country, Near Littleton Depot,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

Teachers—REV. WM. HOOPER, PROF. J. DEBERNIERE HOOPER, AND THOMAS C. HOOPER.

THE next session will commence on the first Thursday in January. It is requested that those who intend to send, will make early application.

Nov. 23, 1850. 8—4t.

MATCH HORSES.

A PAIR of fine well broke HORSES for sale at the Livery Stable of Messrs.

COOKE & BUFFALOE.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1650. 7—3t.

Medicine Glasses

WITH the Tea and Tablespoon full graduated, which every family should have, for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at
PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

"THE CRY IS EVER ONWARD!"
PYFER & CO.
The Old and Imperishably renowned Prize Sellers.
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have for years been dispensing large and handsome Prizes to their Correspondents have never had such a propitious month as the month of November has proven

IN THE WAY OF SELLING PRIZES!

And they feel assured that the month of December must far surpass any preceding one as the schemes are

Unusually Rich, Brilliant and Dazzling,

Now is the time for speculators to invest with a full certainty of unbounded success.

You that would have your pockets well lined on

CHRISTMAS HOLLIDAYS

Do not neglect to seize the present opportunity of securing to yourselves that much coveted object—MONEY. Which may be obtained by the trifling outlay of a $5 or $10 bill in some of the following splendid schemes.

Grand Lotteries for December, 1850.
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2	$15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
4	25,000	75 Nos	19 drawn	10	40 00
5	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
12	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	10,000	66 Nos	23 drawn	4	11 00
14	52,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	15	48 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
19	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
26	22,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
28	61,370	78 Nos	12 drawn	25	100 00
30	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
31	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to, build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House.
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

NEW BOOK STORE,
Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously ed for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,
By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ
As good Workmen as there is in the Union,
and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

O. L. BURCH.

I AM now receiving from the Northern markets my
Fall Supply of Boots and Shoes,
and without enumerating the articles, I will say that my
STOCK IS LARGE,
and that I will give as good bargains as can be bought in the City.

Raleigh Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Second supply of Cloth, Dress & Frock Coats.

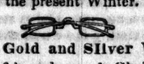
GENTLEMEN if you want a good fitting coat, made in the latest styles, call at
E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of
Rich and Handsome Goods
in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons,
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

THE PEPPER BOX.
Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,
And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to
Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,
The Southern Home Manufactory,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, Peace's Block, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—t20Nov.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*
and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE,* where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh. November 2, 1850. 2—1y.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

R. R. R. R.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself,* and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits"

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equa lto any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kind and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at
OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—
Register copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.
ALSO,
English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

New Fall and Winter Goods for 1850
Fresh Arrivals from the Latest Importations.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR, RALEIGH, N. C.
ONE DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and patrons—to the members of the Legislature—and to strangers visiting the City, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches at his old stand, where he shall be happy to see them and sell them great bargains. The subscriber had deemed it unnecessary recently to advertise his business, as he was so well known throughout the State; but for fear his old friends and customers might be under the impression that he was carried away by the great "tornado" which passed Northwards a few days ago, he has thought it best to inform them that he is still in business and hopes they will give him a call. He would say to his old friends and customers that the liberal patronage he has received since he has been here, has cemented him still more closely to the good old State of North Carolina; and he trusts that their patronage will continue to be bestowed on one who feels he kindly appreciates it; and for his part there shall be nothing lacking to give entire satisfaction. He might say more, but it is sufficient for him to say that he has the feelings of a North Carolinian. He is permanently located here—his interests are here—and here he expects to live and die.

The Subscriber is a friend and well-wisher to all mechanical business in the "Old North State." He thinks it the duty of our people to encourage our own hard-working mechanics, and keep them with us, and not drive them from our borders by encouraging manufacturers at a distance from us. We may wish for good times and State improvements, but we will never see them until we come to depend on our own mechanics, on home manufactures and home industry. When we come to do this then will we see our Cities and Towns flourishing; and our means will not be sent off to the "great City" of New York or Boston for articles that can be made in this State as well as at either of these places, and on as good terms

The Subscriber has on hand a beautiful assortment of GOODS, selected by himself in person in the Northern Markets, of the latest and most approved styles and patterns. His Goods were purchased this Fall, and are entirely new. They were bought on as good terms as those of any House in this City; and he flatters himself that he can offer as liberal if not better bargains than any other Establishment in this City or in the United States Call and examine for yourselves. You must be your own judges, and you will find this no mere "puff" The Subscriber considers it unnecessary to say any thing about his skill in cutting or making, as his business is conducted by himself; and he will leave it to those who deal with him to judge of his capacity in this respect. His experience in business is such, and he has been so long before the public, that he will not stoop to commend his own skill and attainments. He leaves it to his friends and customers to judge of his superiority over many who presume to call themselves Tailors, or Cutters, or "Artists"—if you please. His workmen cannot be surpassed by any, North or South, and he invites the public to call and try him before purchasing elsewhere. He pledges his word for good bargains, as he is determined to sell low.

His Stock comprises every article kept in similar Establishments. There is nothing you may call for which you cannot get. Call and try the well-known Establishment, one door North of the Post Office.

The Subscriber's Stock comprises in part Super black French Cloths and Cassimeres—plain and doeskin, of all qualities and prices, and a splendid assortment of fancy Cloth, which for colors and quality cannot be surpassed. Also, a beautiful lot of plain black Satin Vestings, and a superb article of fancy French Silk and Satins for parties, with a choice variety of Fancy Cassimeres for winter wear, and a very large lot of fancy French Cassimeres, which will be disposed of on a very small advance. Also, a general assortment of fancy articles, consisting of lamb's wool, merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers—Dress Shirts, black and white kid, merino, and fancy cassimere Gloves—Half-hose, cotton and merino—black and fancy silk Cravats; all of which are offered at uncommonly low prices. Also, a beautiful lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, *made in my own House,* and which will be disposed of at the most reasonable prices.

Call and examine for yourselves.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The London and Paris Fashions regularly received.

THOS. R. FENTRESS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, one or two Apprentices of good moral character. T. R. F.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1850. 5—6t.

☞ The City papers will please copy four times.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

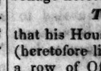
THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the
TRAVELLING PUBLIC
that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings
of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of
Ready-Made Clothing,
consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, November 28, 1850.

Mr. Joyner submitted a series of Resolutions, expressing the attachment of the people of North Carolina to the Union, approving the Compromise acts recently passed by Congress, affirming the natural right of every people to throw off allegiance to an oppressive Government, and declaring that the people of the South, in the event of continued aggression on the part of the North, may be driven to this alternative.

Mr. Caldwell, a bill to improve the public Roads of the State. Read and passed the first time, and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Received a message from the House of Commons, proposing to raise a select committe of 3 on the part of each House, to designate the time and manner of counting the votes cast for Governor at the late August election. Concurred in.

Mr. Washington, from committee to superintend election of Solicitor for the 2nd Judicial Circuit, reported that Mr. Stevenson had received 89 votes; Mr. Hawks 73; Mr. Rodman 1; Dorch 1.

Mr. Sessoms introduced a Bill to incorporate the Murfreesboro' Joint Stock Building Company. Read, passed first time and referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill for the more speedy and certain administration of Justice. Read, first time, passed and referred to Committe on Judiciary.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill entitled "A Bill to make real estate assets," reported the same and recommended it be rejected. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company. Read first time and passed. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to repeal an act to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts of Rutherford and Cleveland. Read first time, passed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Lillington, a bill to incorporare Fulton Lodge, No. 99, in the Town of Salisbury.

The Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company passed its 2nd reading.

Received a message from the House, proposing to raise a joint Select Committee on military affairs to consist of 9 on the part of the House and 5 on the part of the Senate. Concurred in.

Mr. Shepard, a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1833-'4, entitled "An act to establish the Bank of the State of North Carolina." Referred to Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Drake, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the order of business for the House after to-day.

Mr. Wilson from the committee on Private Bills, made a report in favor of the passage of the bill to incorporate the town of Murphy; bill read a second time.

Mr. Saunders from the committee on the Judiciary, reported against the bill on Stills; bill rejected. Also, against the passage of the bill paying overseers of the roads; bill rejected.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to the Senate proposing a joint committee of three from each House, to designate the time and manner of comparing and counting the vote for Governor at the late August election.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, a resolution to loan two thousand dollars to the Trustees of Mount Pleasant Academy in the county of Cherokee; referred to committee on Education.

Mr. Love, a bill to repeal act of 1848-9 amendatory of act of 1844-5; referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Cherry from the committee to superintend the election of Solicitor of the 2d Judicial Circuit yesterday, reported that Mr. Stevenson had received 89 votes, Mr. Hawks 73, Mr. Dortch 1, and Mr. Rodman 1. Mr. Stevenson was declared duly elected.

Mr. Pigotta bill to repeal in part the act passed by the General Assembly of 1846-7 to increase the revenue of the State; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill concerning Justices of the County Courts; Mr. Tripp a bill to prevent free persons of color from carrying fire arms; and Mr. Drake a bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people; which were referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Walton introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Negro Slavery:

1. *Resolved*, That the State of North Carolina, moved by conservative principles and ardent devotion to the Union, which has ever characterized her, acquiesces in the adjustment made by Congress, commonly known as the Compromise act.

2. *Resolved*, That while she acquiesces, she at the same time does most *solemnly declare* that in the event the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, be unheeded by the non-slaveholding States, or repealed or modified by Congress, North Carolina will adopt the most stringent and violent measures compatible with the Constitution of the Federal Government and her own reserved rights as one of the sovereign States, with a view to coerce the *maddened, misguided* and *fanatical* population of the Northern States into a just appreciation of the rights guarantied to the Southern States under the Federal compact, and to the withdrawal of all opposition, either direct or indirect to the laws made in accordance with the same.

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor be, and is hereby required to convene the Legislature whenever in his opinion the contingency happens deprecated in the 2d resolution.

4. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union with a request to lay them before their respective Legislatures.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina; ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Saunders from the Judiciary committee made a report against the passage of the law to abolish public executions. Also, against the bill declaring that slaves convicted of manslaughter shall be punished only by branding and whipping; both bills were rejected.

On motion of Mr. Webb, the Internal Improvement committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act incorporating turnpike road from Salisbury to Georgia line, so as to build it from Asheville to the Georgia line.

On motion of Mr. Person of Moore, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of a general revision and consolidation of the revenue laws of the State.

On motion of Mr. Bogle, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in regard to the amercements of Sheriffs, so as to exempt them unless the amercements were moved for on the return term of the process.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law concerning executors and administrators so as to provide for *pro rata* distributions in the payment of debts of equal dignity.

Mr. Hill of New Hanover, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of State to have 100 copies of the muster rolls of the volunteers who served in the war of 1812 published for distribution among the counties; read first time.

Mr. Dargan a resolution in favor of Tilman A. Vestil; referred to committee on Claims.

Mr. Mizell, a resolution declaring that the General Assembly shall not contract a debt for any one purpose to the amount of more than $100,000 except in case of war or invasion. Read a first time and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes of Northampton, the bill authorizing a loan to the Chowan Female Institute was taken up and referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Brogden from the committee on Claims, reported a bill as a substitute for the resolution authorizing the Sheriff of Rutherford to collect certain school money from the Sheriff of Polk county. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Dunlap, a bill to incorporate Cedar Hill Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance, Anson county; referred to committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the resolution appropriating $15 for furnishing Engrossing Clerk's Room, was taken up, and passed its third reading.

Mr. Sheek, a memorial praying that a portion of Surry county be attached to the county of Forsythe; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The House refused to take up Mr. Love's bill calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, and make it the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The resolution in favor of Mr. Dyer, Sheriff of Wilkes, passed its third reading.

The resolution of Mr. Mizell concerning an amendment to the Constitution was also taken up, and referred to the committee on amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Brogden a bill to authorize the Clerks of County Courts to take the probate of deeds of conveyance &c.; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, November 29, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Clark, Bynum, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Rogers, and Pender as the Senate branch of the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Williamson presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the town of Milton, engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, praying for an exposition and modification of the revenue law of last session. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Courts, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances,—to whom was referred the resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Washington, in favor of Francis J. Prentiss—reported the same, and recommended its passage. Read the second time and passed.

Mr. Rogers offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted.

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be requested to enquire into the expediency of amending the act passed at the session of 1848-'49, entitled an act more effectually to prevent the selling or giving away spiritous liquors, at or near places of public worship; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to make real estate assets, &c., which, on motion of Mr. Washington, was laid on the table.

Mr. Haughton introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of companies to construct plank roads and turnpike roads, and for other purposes; which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Corporations.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company was taken up, amended on motion of Mr. Bynum, passed its third and last reading and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hoke introduced a bill to repeal a portion of an act entitled an act to erect a toll-bridge over Catawba river, between the Counties of Caldwell and Catawba, passed at the session of 1848-'49; which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Thomas introduced a resolution in favor of John Cockerham, which was referred to the committee on Cherokee lands.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to propositions of the House to raise a joint committee on Military Affairs, and also a joint committee with reference to comparing and counting the vote for Governor. The Speaker announced the following as the

House Branch of Committee on Military Affairs.

Messrs. Person of Northampton, Barnes of Edgecomb, Tripp, Siler, Johnston, Brogden, Harrison, Davidson, Scott.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Caldwell, of Rowan, presented a memorial from the officers of the 64th Regiment, North Carolina Militia, praying a repeal of law passed 1848-'9, exempting certain persons from military duty; referred to committee on Military Affairs.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Eaton, a bill providing that one commissioner hereafter have power to take depositions in all cases whatever; referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Love, a resolution instructing committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the whole militia system; rejected.

Mr. Martin, a resolution in favor of the Engrossing Clerk; rules suspended, and resolution read three times.

Mr. Foster, of Wilkes, a resolution instructing committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to justices of the peace who take lists of taxables. Adopted.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements enquire into the expediency of repairing or disposing of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and to this end they consider,

1. Whether it be most expedient that the State should repair the same at its own expense retaining the entire interest.

2. That a new company should be chartered with a capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the present interest of the State to form one-third; one-third or more to be taken by private individuals, and the State to take whatever may remain, or so much thereof as may be necessary for placing the road in proper order.

3. That the Governor contract for the disposing of the interest of the State to the best advantage, *provided* he shall not take less than a valuation to be fixed by such competent engineer as he may select for that purpose.

Mr. Saunders explained that it was necessary that some action should be taken by the present Legislature, or the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad would go down. The law provided that it should continue in operation as long as the receipts were sufficient to pay expenses. He had proposed three plans in the above resolution, and he wished them considered.

On Mr. Saunders motion the resolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Saunders, a bill to incorporate Raleigh Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Drake, a bill making it the duty of Clerks of Superior Courts to take bond in cases of issuing writs of Recordari; referred to Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the committee on Military Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law exempting persons over thirty-five years of age from military duty.

Mr. Brogden presented the following resolutions, which were refered to the committee on Negro Slavery:

Resolved, That the Government is one of limited powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the subject of slavery in the several States of the confederacy.

Resolved, That the abolition of the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, the petitions for the abolition of slavery in said District, and in the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of operations, set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly destroy the institution within their limits.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress, as a means of excluding it from the common territories of the United States, and with a view of disturbing or overthrowing the institution in the several States, is against the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered into the confederation.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States acts upon the broad principles of equality among the members of the confederacy; and that Congress in the exercise of its acknowledge powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another with a view of abolishing one and promoting the other.

Resolved, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from one portion of the confederacy to another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles upon which the union of the States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own domestic affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

Resolved, That the law passed at the late session of Congress, known as the fugitive slave law, is in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States; and its repeal by Congress, will be a just right for North Carolina to secede from the confederacy.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to carry into effect the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators in Congress, with a request that they lay them before the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Ruffin, a bill to appoint Commissioner sfor the town of Wentworth; referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Brogden a bill providing that only those persons shall be prosecutors for assaults and batteries on whom the assaults and batteries shall have been committed; referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Russell, a resolution in favor of the sheriff of Montgomery county; referred to the committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Mizzell, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the law concerning Executors and Administrators, so that they shall pay all claims presented against the estates which they have in hand *pro rata*, that may be presented within nine months after the appointment of said Executor or Administrator.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, a committee of three was appointed to inquire why the public printer has not furnished the House with the Rules, &c. Messrs. Campbell, Newsom and L. Sanders, were appointed said committee.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the committee on Finance, annouced that a report might be expected from the committee next week. The committee had been instructed to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the revenue law, and it required some time to examine the existing laws and the various amendments offered.

Mr. Steele, from the committee on Education, reported in favor of the passage of the bill to incorporate Windsor Female Academy, with an amendment. Amendment adopted, and it passed its second reading.

Also, asked to discharge that committee from the further consideration of the resolution to provide for annual instead of semi-annual distributions of the school fund. Report concurred in.

Also, an unfavorable report on the bill to give the election of committee men in each district to the people of the district.

This bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Leach of Davidson, Martin, Webb, Cherry, Erwin, Pigott, Fleming, Saunders of Wake, Brogden, Foster of Davidson, Stevenson, Wiley and Siler.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the bill was recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of the passage of the bill incorporating Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, with an amendment to limit the amount of profits to 25 per cent. Adopted. Also, to strike out ninety-nine years as the term of the charter, and insert twenty-five years.

Mr. Taylor offered an amendment making the stockholders in said Company responsible in their individual or private capacity for all debts, contracts and liabilities of the said Company.

Upon this amendment, Mr. Taylor called the yeas and nays, and it was rejected—Yeas 35, Nays 73, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Clanton, Cockerham, Durham, Herring, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach, of Johnston, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, W. McNeill, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pope, Rankin, Reinhardt, Sanders of Johnston, Saunderson, Sharp, Sherrill, Sherard, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Waugh, J. Williams, Winstead—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barco, Barnes of Edgecombe, Blow, Bogle, Bond, Brazier, Caldwell of Guilford, Campbell, Cherry, Cotten, Dargan, Davidson, Dickinson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Erwin, Eure, Farmer, Fleming, Flynt, Foard, Foster of Davidson, Foster of Wilkes, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Brunswick, Hill of New Hanover, Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Leach of Davidson, Locke, Maultsby, McKay, McLean, McCleese, McMillan, Mizell, Parham, Pegram, Person of Northampton, Pigott, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, Scott, Sheek, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Thigpen, Thornburgh, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, Williams of Greene, Wilson, Winston—73.

The bill then passed its second reading, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, November 30, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Washington a message was sent to the House of Commons proposing to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, to ascertain and report to the Legislature the present condition of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the manner in which the same has been and is now conducted.

On motion of Mr. Bower.

Resolved, That the committee on Claims be instructed to inquire and report what was the cost of the survey of the Salisbury and Western Turnpike—what officers were employed, and by what authority—the amount paid each—out of what fund—and whether by authority of law; and if not, by what authority; and that they cause to be printed for the use of the Senate the vouchers for said expenses, heretofore referred to said committee.

Mr. Herring introduced a memorial from sundry citizens of the County of Duplin, praying for the passage of a law exonorating all those who have heretofore made deeds of trust for the benefit of their creditors generally, without fraud and in good time, from all liabilities after the delivery of the same. Said memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Caldwell of M., presented the pension certificate of Martha Thompson, which on his motion was ordered to be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and sent to the Commons.

Mr. Willey introduced a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1830-'31, entitled an act to establish the town of Gatesville and to incorporate the same; which was read and referred to the committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Joyner,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons informing that body that an error has been made in the printing of the joint rules of order between the two Houses, in this: that the 7th rule, as agreed upon and adopted, requires that enrolled bills shall be carefully examined by a joint committee of two on the part of the Senate and four on the part of the Commons—the same rule, as printed, declares the committee to consist of *three* on the part of the Senate and *five* on the part of the Commons; in the same rule, as printed, the appointment of the committee every week, has been wholly omitted.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the bill heretofore introduced by him, providing for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, was taken up and made the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The engrossed resolution from the House, providing for furnishing the Engrossing Clerk's room, was taken up, the rules suspended, and was passed its several readings and ordered to be enrolled; and the engrossed resolution in favor of H. T. Dyer, Sheriff of Wilkes, was read, and on motion of Mr. Washington, referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill to encourage the investment of capital for mining and manufacturing purposes; which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Corporations.

The resolution in favor of Francis J. Prentiss was taken up, read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of M., the Senate adjourned until Monday morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The speaker announced the following gentlemen as composing the

House branch of Committee to compare vote for Governor—Messrs. Thornton, Montgomery and Steele.

Mr. Steele asked leave of absence for Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, for four days. Granted.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to amend the militia laws of the State, so that all persons between the ages of 21 and 45 years shall serve in the militia; referred to committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Erwin, a bill to compel prosecutors in certain cases of assaults and batteries to pay costs when no conviction is made; referred to committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Foster of Davidson, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring Clerks of the Superior Courts to withhold from Judges their certificates until all the cases on the dockets have been disposed of.

Mr. Hayes of Caldwell, a bill to appoint tax collectors for the State of North Carolina; ordered to lie on the table and be printed. [Bill provides that a tax collector shall be elected in each county in the State.]

Mr. Cherry introduced three resolutions of instruction to committee on Internal Improvements, respecting the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Pegram, a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Summerville Plank Road Company; referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Adams a bill to incorporate Greensborough Division, No. 6, Sons of Temperance; referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Cherry offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, There are many conflicting opinions with regard to the aggressions of the Northern fanatics upon the rights of the States;

Resolved, Therefore, that we will have the fugitive slave law or fight.

It was made the special order for the 24th day of December, but afterwards it was reconsidered and referred to the committee on negro slavery.

Mr. Gordon, a bill to facilitate the collection of the Public Revenue, and economise the same; referred to the committee on Finance.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, from committee on Judiciary, reported in favor of the passage of the Bill restoring jury trials to the county Courts of Buncombe county, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading. Also in favor of a bill authorizing the clerks of county Courts to issue writs of original attachment, with an amendment; amendment adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Eaton explained the objects of the bill. It did not take away from the Justices of the Peace any power they now have, but extended the power of the clerks of the Courts. Other writs were issued by the clerks and there were no reasons why they should not also issue this. The bill would relieve the Justics of a great deal of labor for which they get no pay.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported against the passage of the bill to lay off a public road through Jude's gap. The bill was laid on the table. Also, in favor of the bill giving the name of Winston to the county seat of Forsythe, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading. Also, against the application of certain citizens of Gaston county to be attached to Cleaveland, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Report concurred in.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of the passage of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, with two amendments—to limit the dividends to twenty-five per cent, and the existence of the Company to twenty-five years. Amendments agreed to.

Mr. Taylor offered an amendment making the stockholders individually responsible for the debts of the Company. Mr. Taylor explained the amendment. Mr. Steele opposed it.

Mr. Saunders of Wake gave his reasons for voting against the amendment. The principle of individual liability was a good one, and should be applied to all corporations, of which profit was the sole object of the stockholders. Plank Roads were constructed for the public benefit, and were not constructed alone for the purpose of profit. He should therefore vote against this amendment.

The amendment was afterwards withdrawn, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Private Bills, made a favorable report on the bill to incorporate Lumberton Division, No. 44, S. of T., on the bill to give Superior Courts of Macon and Haywood exclusive jurisdiction of jury cases, and on the bill incorporating Colerain Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F.—all of which passed a second reading.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House to enquire into the state of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Proposition agreed to.

Mr. Johnston, from the committee on Private Bills, reported in favor of the passage of the bill incorporating Robeson Institute, and of the bill incorporating Buena Vista Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., Greensborough; which bills passed their second reading.

Mr. Pigott, from the same committee, in favor of the passage of bill incorporating Colerain Female Academy, with an amendment; amendment agreed to, and bill read a second time.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The Bill incorporating the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, was read a third time. Mr. Dickinson proposed an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Bridgers, his resolutions concerning the N. C. Railroad Company were taken up and made the order of the day for Tuesday week next.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the bill incorporating the Milton Savings Bank was taken up and made the order of the day for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the use of the Hall of the House of Commons was granted this evening to Gen. Harlee, President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, to deliver an address on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the use of the Hall was granted on Monday evening next to the Bible Society, for their Anniversary.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

COUNTY COURT. The County Court of Orange having met on Monday, and a majority of the Justices of the county being present, Sidney Smith, Esq., arose and addressed the court in a short and eloquent speech on the life and character of Priestly H. Mangum deceased, and concluded by offering the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to take from among us our much respected, and deeply lamented fellow citizen, Priestly H. Mangum, Esq., and this Court sympathizing with the family of the deceased and the public in the death of so good and respectable a man, is desirous of certifying its esteem and respect for his memory.

Resolved, By a majority of the Justices of Orange now in session, that we have heard with deep regret of the death of Priestly H. Mangum, Esq.—since the last term of this court.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Mangum the County of Orange has been deprived of the services of a long tried and faithful Public servant as County Attorney.

Resolved, That for virtue, integrity and fidelity to his engagements, both in public and private life, Mr. Mangum was pre-eminently distinguished; that his loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends—by whom he was so much respected.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be entered on the minutes of this Court and be published in the Hillsborough Democrat, Recorder, Raleigh Standard and Register. *Hillsboro' Democrat.*

EXECUTIVE OMISSION. We are surprised that Gov. Manly makes no allusion to the *Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road* in his Message. If this omission proceeds from opposition to the Road, the manner is unworthy of his character as a man, and discreditable to his position as a statesman. That an improvement which is calculated to have a vast influence on the prosperity and welfare of North Carolina, should pass without notice in a message professing to give a general account of public affairs, is to us unaccountable. There was at one time, a sectional feeling, fostered by the intrigue of certain persons in an adjoining State, that might have given rise to such an anomaly in a public document—but we thought that those influences were overshadowed by a love for the prosperity and well-being of the "good old North State." We may be doing Gov. Manly injustice, which is one of the last things on earth we desire to do—perhaps he intends to make the affairs of this Road the subject of a special message. *Wil. Com.*

REMARKS OF MR. EATON,

OF WARREN.

Delivered in the House of Commons, on the proposition of Mr. Sherard to repeal the charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

I cannot for a moment suppose that the House of Commons can entertain any serious doubts upon the question now under consideration—the bill introduced by the gentleman from Wayne proposing a repeal of the charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company. I am very decidedly opposed to any such measure, and am very clearly of the opinion that we have no right whatever to adopt it. The public faith of the State has been pledged to the Stockholders of this Company, that they shall enjoy the rights and privileges conferred upon them in the act of the last session. A repeal of the Act of incorporation by the present General Assembly would be in my judgment a clear, plain, and palpable violation of the honor of North Carolina and her plighted faith. It would also be in direct and manifest conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which we have all sworn to support. The 10th Section of the Federal Constitution prohibits the States from passing any law "impairing the obligation of contracts." A charter is a contract between the State and the individuals who may subscribe for stock in the Company, and the State has no more constitutional right to annul and set aside such an engagement, than she would have to violate any other contract or agreement whatever. If a judicial exposition were necessary upon this subject to enlighten our minds as to the true meaning of the 10th Section of the Constitution of the United States, such an exposition may be easily obtained by any gentleman who may wish for light upon this subject. It has been expressly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that a State has no power to repeal a charter.* I had supposed that in our own State the sentiment was almost universal that charters and contracts of every kind are sacred and inviolable, and that this Assembly is prohibited from touching them with an unfriendly hand; and such I now believe to be the opinion of the bar of North Carolina, with scarcely a single exception, so far as I am acquainted with it. If, however, we had the right to violate the public engagements, if the fundamental law of the land had not covered them with the shield of its protection, we ought not to desire from moral considerations and a sense of justice and right, to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts of any kind. I hold myself bound in honor to fulfil my private contracts, to the best of my ability; and in my opinion, my personal honor as well as my representative duty require of me while a member of this House, to endeavor with equal fidelity by my votes to secure a faithful and punctilious fulfilment of all State contracts, debts, and liabilities. I was not a member of the Legislature when the act was passed, now proposed to be repealed. If I had been, I should have voted for it. I am in favor of the North Carolina Rail Road, and have been ever since the scheme was first suggested. If, however, my sentiments had been adverse to the measure in the first instance, I should still be very decidedly opposed to a repeal. The subject of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably discussed during the canvass in my County last summer. Some of the people of Warren were violently opposed to it, and very deeply regretted the passage of the Act incorporating the Company, and authorizing a subscription on the part of the State of two millions of dollars upon the terms specified in the charter, and they probably have not changed their sentiments upon the subject. My opinion is that the majority is favorable to the North Carolina Rail Road among my constituents. There is certainly, however, a considerable portion of the citizens of Warren County opposed to it, and some of them probably as much so as any in the State. No one of the candidates advocated a repeal of the act of the last session, and if there is a man in my county who would give the least countenance to the movement made here against chartered and vested rights, I do not know him. If the gentleman from Wayne could succeed in taking the sense of the people at the polls upon this subject, as he expressed a wish to do, in my opinion he will scarcely find one solitary individual in the County of Warren ready to trample upon the constitution of the country and the public faith by a repeal of this Rail Road Charter. We have been told that the Company has not complied with the terms of the act. If it were conceded that it had not, the admission could furnish the advocates of repeal with no justification or apology for their course, because the time allowed to the Company for that purpose has not yet transpired. If the Company does not comply with the terms of the act, so as to entitle itself to the benefit of the State's subscription, the Treasurer will not deliver to the Company the State bonds, and there can be no danger. Whenever an application is made for the State bonds, whether the Company is entitled to have them issued, or not, will be a matter of judicial and not of legislative decision. It will be for the judiciary to interpret the law, and to declare what may be the rights of the parties according to its true intent and meaning.

*The case referred to is that of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton 518.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

A Convention to be called—Passage of Resolutions Censuring Senator Foote, &c.

JACKSON MISS., Nov. 23, 1850. The Senate was to-day engaged in discussing the resolution censuring General Foote. The vote to leave the question of a convention to the people was re-considered.—The subject was referred to a joint committee. The House was also engaged in discussing the resolutions of censure. The committee will report on Monday in favor of a call of a Convention by the Legislature, and the majority will sustain the Governor in his position of redress from Congress for the past and security for the future. The discussion was very bitter, and elicited much feeling on both sides. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 25, 1850. In the Senate, the only action to-day was the report of the bill by the joint committee providing for a convention in November, 1851, to be elected in September next.

No vote was had on the resolutions censuring Gen. Foote.

The House passed a resolution censuring General Foote, by a majority of 30 to 26—13 absent and not voting.

At the evening session, resolutions were introduced declaring the Adjustment Bill satisfactory, and secession not justifiable unless the fugitive bill be repealed or slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, which were indefinitely postponed by a large majority.

A message was received from the Governor in relation to the reorganization of the militia, and will give rise to prolonged and exciting debates.

The convention will be called by the Legislature. Administration and opposition parties are holding meetings every night.

General Davis speaks to-night.

FREE NEGROES IN KENTUCKY. A select committee of the Kentucky Legislature have reported a bill prohibiting slaves hereafter emancipated in the State from remaining there under a penalty for the first offence of five year's impisonment in the penitentiary, and for the second, confinement for life. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it, or a similar bill, it is said, will be enacted into a law under the requirements of the Constitution.

A bill was also reported relative to free negroes and mulattoes, providing for an annual registration of the names, ages and descriptions of such persons, and the names of the emancipators. A failure on the part of any free negro or mulatto to furnish his name to the county assessor or the clerk, is made punishable by a fine, to be collected by selling the person into servitude a sufficient length of time to pay it—the proceeds to be paid into a colonization fund. It also makes it a felony for a free negro to move into into the State, or any now being therein to move out and return. The bill was refered to the committee of the whole, and there was an expectation that it would certainly pass.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT. The popular vote for President of the United States, at the last six elections, has been as follows:—1828, 1,162 118 votes; 1832, 1,290 491 do.; 1836, 1,501 293 do.; 1840, 2,402 654 do.; 1844, 2,702 549 do.; 1848, 2,575 284 do., not including Texas and South Carolina, and omitting some townships from which no returns were received.

MESSRS. EDWARDS AND DOBBIN. These two gentlemen, Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature of North Carolina, are men of talents and respectability combined, not inferior to any in the State; and in selecting them to preside, we think the Legislature acted wisely. *Halifax Republican.*

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and spirited number of the citizens of Sampson assembled at the Court House in Clinton, on the 19th instant, for the purpose of expressing their feelings touching the alarming attitude which our northern brethren recently have assumed towards southern citizens and southern rights; also, to consult together for their common weal; when on motion of L. F. Carr, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Wm. McKay to the chair, and Josiah Johnson and J. R. Beaman were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was then explained by the chairman in an earnest and patriotic speech, after which, on motion, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The chairman then proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen to act as said committee, viz: William Faison, Louis F. Carr, Silas Herring, Thos. J. Morrisey, and Arthur Brown, Esqs. The committee then retired, and in its absence J. G. Shepherd, Esq., was called to the speaker's stand, and by him the assemblage was addressed at considerable length in a most able and eloquent manner.

Josiah Johnson next was called to the stand, and at the conclusion of his remarks the committee returned and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, We the citizens of Sampson County (of the good Old North State) viewing with deep anxiety the dangers that beset us, and more especially the late scenes in Boston where the only act of the whole number of peace measures of the last session of Congress which yielded anything to the South, was trampled under foot by a fanatical lawless mob, and southern men persecuted, oppressed and finally driven from the City because they dared to claim property guarantied to them by the Constiution; therefore

Resolved, That dearly as we love and ardently desire the perpetuity of the Union, we will never consent to have our Constitutional rights trampled under foot, our property and lives made insecure, for the sake of a Union in name with those who set at naught the Constitution and laws, and cry peace, peace, when there is no peace.

Resolved, That for the sake of the Union we have yielded much to our northern brethren, but when they require us to yield our constitutional rights, our property and our honor, we will treat them as our enemies.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Legislature now in session, boldly and fearlessly to assert our rights; in languge that will be understood by all the States in this confederacy; and to prohibit (so far as they have the constitutional power without detriment to our own interests) all commercial intercourse with States or individuals that are inimical to our peculiar southern domestic institutions.

Resolved, That on the question of Southern rights we are all Whigs and we are all Democrats; that we will do battle shoulder to shoulder for them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and it be published in the Raleigh Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and all other papers of this State, and a copy be sent to our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIAM McKAY, *Chairman.*

JOSIAH JOHNSON, } *Secretaries.*
JNO. R. BEAMAN, }

IMPORTED WARE. That Cup and Saucer we intended to purchase of the first lot of imported China ware, has come to hand, and is indeed a most handsome sett. The Cup is just large enough to contain twice the quantity of Tea or Coffee that can be put in an ordinary tea cup, and is of the richest ware—beautifully ornamented with gilt vines and blue flowers. It is indeed exceedingly handsome, and when we enquired of our friend, Capt. Alderman, the price we must pay for it, he pointed us to a note in the package which politely requested us to accept the Cup and Saucer as a present from Mr. Alexander McRae Jr., the Importer.

We knew before that Mr. McRae was "sum punkins" and this act of kindness and courtesy was entirely unnecesary to establish the fact. We

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In order to make room for a synopsis of the President's Message, we are compelled to omit the proceedings of Monday last. We shall bring them fully up in our next.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill and accompanying memorial concerning the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, and recommended the passage of said bill. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A bill, introduced by Mr. Woodfin, to change the mode of distributing the School Fund from the federal to the white basis, was referred, on motion of Mr. Shepard, by a vote of 34 to 13, to the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund.

In the Commons, on Monday, a number of Bills, Resolutions and Memorials were presented, the captions of which will appear in our regular proceedings.

Mr. Dargan presented strong Resolutions on the Slavery question, and with reference especially to the fugitive-slave law; which was refered to the Committee on negro Slavery. Mr. Leach, of Davidson, also introduced a pointed Resolution on this subject, which was read and sent to the same Committee.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill proposing to submit to the people, at the election in August next, the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to amend the Constitution. Mr. McLean moved to refer this bill to the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, on which motion an able and animated debate took place, in which Messrs. McLean, Fleming, Stevenson, Avery, Rayner, Foster of Davidson, Ruffin, Jones, Walton, Erwin, Blow, Hill of Caswell, Caldwell of Guilford, Leach of Davidson, Cherry, and Brogden participated. Mr. McLean's motion prevailed by a vote of 70 to 45. Our Reporter will give a sketch of this debate in our next.

The following gentlemen were announced as the joint Committee on the state of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in this City. On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Washington, Cameron, and Watson; on the part of the House, Messrs. Avery, Hill of New Hanover, Montgomery, Jerkins and Maulsby.

The Committee on Slavery has not yet reported. A Report, we learn, may be expected at an early day. We also understand that a Report will soon be made by the Committee on amendments to the Constitution.

The two Houses are now fairly at work. The people are looking with deep anxiety to their proceedings, and we trust they may be such, in every respect, as will advance the interests and protect the honor of the State.

MR. BROWNE'S PAINTINGS.

The Paintings of Mr. Browne, who is now in this City, will compare favorably with those of any artist in the country. Indeed, we do not know that Mr. Sully himself, the great master of the art on this Continent, has produced finer or more faithful likenesses than Mr. Browne.

We spoke some time since of the portraits to be seen in Mr. Browne's exhibiting room, which were taken in Mexico, including Gen. Taylor, Col. Bliss, Maj. Mansfield, and others. The likeness of Gen. Taylor is said to be exceedingly faithful.

Mr. Browne has added to his collection the portrait of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston County, and that of James B. Shepard, Esq. of this City, which was taken at the solicitation of Dr. Watson. Both of these are admirable likenesses. Mr. Browne is also engaged upon a portrait of Gov. Reid. This will be finished the latter part of this month, when the Governor returns to the City. The rough sketch, which Mr. Browne kindly showed us, gives promise of an excellent likeness. We have heretofore mentioned the likenesses, in Mr. B's room, of Gen. Saunders, Gov. Graham, Gov. Manly, Mr. Peace, and others of our citizens. The portraits of the Governors, we learn, are being taken at the request of James Johnston, Esq. of Chowan, who designs to preserve them in his family as memorials of the State's history.

Mr. Browne is richly deserving of all the success which crowns his labors.

The Register of Nov. 23rd says, "These gentlemen" (speaking of Messrs. Joyner and Rayner) "by suffering their friends to run them for Speakers, in their respective Houses, when they knew that they were only set up to be knocked down, furnishes but another illustration of their disinterested services in the cause of Constitutional liberty."

We acknowledge and deplore our dullness of apprehension, but, for the life of us, we cannot see the point in the above paragraph from the Register. How did these gentlemen "illustrate their disinterested services in the cause of constitutional liberty" by suffering their friends to run them for speakers in their respective Houses? *Warrenton News.*

We should have spoken sooner on this point, but like the News, our "apprehension" is so "dull" that we failed to get "the hang of it." It *may* mean a great deal more than it passes for—we hope it does; but how a gentleman can "illustrate" his devotion to "the cause of Constitutional liberty" by "*suffering*" his friends to run him for the honorable post of Speaker, is more than we can find out or even guess at. We wish some one *would* tell us what it means.

COMMITTEES.

The following is the Joint Select Committee of the two Houses upon so much of the Governor's Message as relates to debts due for Cherokee lands, to Cherokee lands, and to the Turnpike Road:

Senate branch.—Messrs. William H. Thomas, *Chairman*; Col. George Bower, Lewis Bond, and N. W. Woodfin.

House branch.—George W. Hayes, Samuel Fleming, U. W. Swanner, A. B. McMillan, and William L. Mizell.

In our paper of the 27th of last month we published the Committee on Internal Improvements of the Senate erroneously. That Committee is as follows: Messrs. Thomas, Joyner, Gilmer, Canaday, Nixon, Rogers, and Lane.

We find it impossible to supply back numbers of our paper. Those who desire them, and who have subscribed for the session, will have the difference made up to them after the session.

We are constantly cheered by accessions to our list. We received *forty* additional subscribers by our last Western Mail; and since the commencement of the present session we have added more than *four hundred* to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly lists.

MANCHESTER ROAD. Gen. Harlee, the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, delivered a most interesting and able address in the Commons Hall, on Saturday evening last, on Internal Improvements and especially with reference to the advantages which must result from the completion of the Manchester Road. The General was listened to with much attention by the large audience of Members and citizens in attendance.

Jenny Lind will sing in Baltimore, on the 19th of this month.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

The present General Assembly have raised a Joint Committee of eighteen on federal relations; and our readers have seen, from the published proceedings, that a number of Resolutions touching the condition of the South have been referred to this Committee.

It is admitted on all hands, as it is plain to all minds, that the slaveholding States have not only much ground for complaint on account of the late act admitting California, but much cause for concern and apprehension as to what may be the future policy of the Government in relation to their slave property. Especially and emphatically have they the strongest cause for dissatisfaction at the wide-spread and mad opposition with which all attempts have been met at the North to execute the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves; and in addition to this, the prospect is, judging from every sign in the free States, that the most strenuous efforts will be made at the present session of Congress to repeal this law.

It is natural, in this state of things, that men of all parties here should be fully awakened to the necessity of some steps to assert and maintain their rights; and that the Representatives of the people of North Carolina should, at an early day, *declare what these rights are.* Profitable at all times, it is especially so in such an emergency, to revert to the Constitutional elements of the Government; and to understand and agree upon, if possible, the nature and extent of our political rights as one of the States of the Union.

We have not space for analysis or speculation on this subject, nor is it necessary. Our aim is merely to lay down some plain propositions, which we regard as demonstrable by testimony abounding almost to superfluity:

1. That after the Revolution each State had its own separate government, organized and practically understood; and was, to all intents and purposes, sovereign.

2. Under the old Articles of Confederation each State retained its entire freedom and sovereignty, and every power not expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

3. The powers of the Confederation being found insufficient for the payment of the public debt, the management of our foreign relations, and the regulation of commerce, the present Union was formed for the purpose mainly of effecting these objects.

4. The States adopted the Federal Constitution in Convention, as independent communities—each one having an equal voice with all the rest, irrespective of population.

5. The States, in their respective local Conventions, subsequently ratified it; North Carolina and Rhode Island being the last to do so.

6. The Constitution which was thus formed is plain in its phraseology, and the powers it conveys to the General Government are few and specifically enumerated, except as to the subordinate power of using necessary and proper means for carrying into effect those enumerated.

7. All the rights and powers not thus expressly delegated, were "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

These are the terms, briefly stated, on which North Carolina, as one of the States, came into the Union—declaring as her Iredells, Spaights, Davies, and others did, that the Federal Government should not exercise any authority but such as could be justified under some power expressly granted by the Constitution; and that she, with the other States, retained every power, jurisdiction, and right, not by the Constitution delegated to Congress. She regarded the General Government—all the States regarded it—as a common agent—as their creature, charged with specific and enumerated trusts, to be exercised for the common welfare of the whole. In all her reserved powers her sovereignty is still as full as when she declared her independence on the heights of Mecklenburg; and as such she is entitled to claim the allegiance of her citizens.

We have heard the idea recently expressed that a State has no right to secede from the Union—that there is no help from oppression *except by revolution*; in other words, that the States are the creatures and dependents of the Federal Government, and of course subject to its physical coercion. Such an assumption, we humbly submit, is unsupported by any testimony derived from the Constitution itself, or from any single circumstance attending its formation or adoption. It is, moreover, at war with all regular ideas of free republican government, and of the undoubted independence of the States, as that independence has been practically displayed in their separate organizations since 1787. We hold that as no State could originally have been forced into the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather be prevented from going out. Heaven forbid that such an extreme resort should be presented to us as the only alternative against aggressions upon our rights! We trust it may not, but the bare probability of the contingency should nerve our public men to look the danger boldly in the face. Let them declare that while we acquiesce in the late action of Congress on the Slavery question, we are at the same time determined that agitation shall cease, and that the fugitive-slave law shall be enforced in its letter and spirit; and that if the free States do not yield to this, our reasonable and Constitutional request, we will leave them, and leave them forever.

This is no time to dispute about terms. If gentlemen do not like the word *secede*, and if we cannot consent to use the word *revolution*, let *dissolution* be the substitute for either or both. The people understand that, and they will demand it if the fugitive-slave law be repealed, or if these wicked assaults upon the rights of the slave States be continued in the halls of the common Congress.

The Boston Post contains an extended account of the Union Meeting recently held in that City. Faneuil Hall was immensely crowded. Able and eloquent Speeches were delivered, and Resolutions of a general character adopted. The Resolutions pledge the people of Boston to put down opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and it is stated that "*all* laws" passed by Congress are binding upon all. They also take ground against the continued agitation of the Slavery question; but the fugitive-slave law is not mentioned, in so many words, in the Resolutions!

We are glad to see Boston moving at last in this matter, and we hope good may come of it. But Hughes and Knight—were they not hunted like felons through that City, and held to bail for merely demanding their property? And did they get it? No, and they never will. Still Mr. Fillmore approves the conduct of the cowardly Marshal, and *promises* that the law shall be enforced!

MISSISSIPPI. We learn from the Charleston Mercury of Saturday last, that the House of Representatives of Mississippi have passed the Resolutions disapproving the course of Senator Foote, by a majority of 14.

Gov. Quitman has transmitted a message to the Legislature, advising the immediate organization of the militia.

The Episcopal Convention for the State of New York has adjourned *sine die*, without being able to elect a Bishop.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Annual Message was communicated to Congress on Monday. Under an arrangement by the Postmaster General by which copies of this document were distributed among the Postmasters, to be handed out as soon as they were Telegraphically informed of its delivery in the House, we received from Mr. Postmaster White, of this City, a copy on Monday last at about three o'clock. This document would make some seven columns in our paper, and it is therefore impossible that we should give it at length to-day. We shall present, however, the main points.

The President speaks of the measures of "Compromise"—approves them as a whole, but does not specifically mention the fugitive slave law. He says generally, in the commencement of his Message:

"The Government of the United States is a limited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive; that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another; and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence add discretion."

The President thus speaks of the 'Compromise' measures of the last session:

"The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged—but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first day of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports to the constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments.

I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connexion they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse."

This is all he says on the Slavery question. The other portions of the Message are devoted to Foreign relations—to the Tariff and Internal Improvement questions—to the Indian tribes—to California—to the Army and Navy and Post Office Department, &c. &c. Speaking of the public debt and revenue, the President says:

"The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th June last, were forty-seven millions four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, ($47,421,748 90.)

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, ($43,002,168 90.)

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($495,276 79.")

The President advocates—not a "*high*" Tariff—but a steady and permanent one, with specific instead of *ad valorem* duties. He also recommends a system of Internal Improvements by Congress.

The above embraces, we believe, the leading and important points in this document. We have neither time nor space for comment to-day.

Passed Midshipman David Coleman, of Buncombe, N. C. late Acting Master, United States Ship Portsmouth, returned to the United States as passenger in United States Ship John Adams.

The John Adams arrived in Hampton Roads on the 27th ult., 49 days from Port Praya. William B. Muse, of Edenton, N. C. is a 2nd Lieutenant aboard the John Adams, and has also returned in her.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1850.

After the reading of the President's Message yesterday, both Houses adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day. The Message is highly spoken of here.

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NEW YORK, December 3d, 1850.

Sales of 1300 bales of Cotton at former prices. No new features to notice, but the demand for the article is fair.

The Steamboat Antoinette, Douglas, burst her boiler on the Alabama river on Tuesday. Fifty-three passengers wounded aand missing—fifty-one uninjured.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Message of Gov. Seabrook was delivered to the Legislature of South Carolina on the 26th ultimo. It is an able and eloquent document, and while it is firm and determined, it is conservative in its tone.

On motion of Mr. Memminger, the Legislature have resolved, in pursuance of Gov. Seabrook's recommendation, to appoint Friday, the 6th, as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

We make the following extracts from Gov. Seabrook's Message:

"While I rejoice in the conviction that a large number of individuals at the North do entertain conservative opinions on the matter of slave property, and whose voice is occasionally heard in the uproar of the waters of strife, yet overawed by the impetuosity of the torrent which is perhaps destined to overwhelm the land, they involuntarily shrink from the task of attempting to stay its progress. The instances are rare in which, where the effort has been made, deprivation of office, or other mark of displeasure and rebuke, did not quickly follow. This of itself, if proof were needed, proclaims the deep-seatedness and all-pervading character of the disease which affects the body politic of that extensive and populous region

For about one-third of her political existence, South Carolina has presented an almost uninterrupted scene of disquietude and excitement, under the provocation of contumelies and threats, poured from a thousand tongues, and in forms the most offensive. During that period, it may with truth be affirmed, that the public mind has not for a year been free from the most painful solicitude. Peace indeed has long fled from our borders, and discontent and alarm are every where present. Better, far better, it would have been, for the South to engage in deadly conflict with the North, than to have endured the torturing anxiety of an anomalous struggle, the consequences of which are beyond the ken of human prescience. An open war is limited by the causes which produce it, but the further continuance of such a war,—political, religious and social—as has been waged by one party against the other, and in which a strictly defensive attitude has unwaveringly been preserved by the weaker, would falsify and dishonor the history of the Anglo Saxon race. Whatever may be said by the demagogue and the fanatic, it is our pride and high privilege to declare, that the unexampled forbearance of the South is referable solely to its unaffected devotion to the compact of 1789, and the principles of constitutional liberty.

Our present distressed and agitated condition has not arisen solely from the recent aggressive measures of the Federal Government. These effected by illicit and wily combinations, having destroyed forever the balance of power between the two sections, the equality of the States, and the equality of right in the people of the States, constitute the crowning evidence of the fixed determination of a dominant majority to consummate its perfidious purpose of seizing by a law of its own enactment, the entire inheritance of a common ancestry. The startling truth at length stands openly revealed, that the last hope of arresting the career of infatuated rulers is gone forever. The final act of the drama is over, and when the curtain which screens the future from the eye of the patriot shall be lifted, it may be, that the Palmetto banner will be seen among other standards, waving over a triumphant people, united in institutions, and in determination to maintain with fidelity their new relations with their co-sovereigns and the nations of the world. But should it please the All-wise Disposer of events in His inscrutable Providence to assign us the condition of the British Islands of the West, and to rivet the chains with which we are manacled, the people of South Carolina will, at least, be comforted with the assurance, that while ignorant of their destiny, they were not unmindful of the duty they owed to themselves, their descendants, and their country.

Does hope still linger in your bosoms that the dark cloud which envelopes the political horizon will yet be dispelled? That the enemy will forego his premeditated design of reducing your honored Commonwealth to colonial vassalage? To these questions a satisfactory answer will be found in the melancholy experience of the past—the overwshadowing influence of the General Government, insured by the permanent ascendency of the sectional party which aims at the annihilation of our property, the history of fanaticism, the renewed and augmented agitation of the slavery question, and the recent practical verification of our fears that, at the North, the provisions of the Constitution in behalf of Southern rights cannot be enforced without the shedding of blood. If, to that section which now has the control of every department of the government, the preservation of the Confederacy is indispensable to the completion of its work of desecration and ruin, to us its dissolution, as a compact between thirty-one States, is necessary to our social and political quiet, and the safety of our institutions. Ordained "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity"—in relation to each and all of these essential objects, the Bond of Union having been deliberately mutilated by a majority of the contracting parties, the minority have no longer any security for life, liberty and property.

The time, then, has arrived to resume the exercise of the powers of self-protection, which, in the hour of unsuspecting confidence, we surrendered to foreign hands. We must re-organise our political system on some surer and safer basis. There is no power, moral or physical, that can prevent it. The event is indissolubly linked with its cause, and fixed as destiny. In the admonitory language of our lamented statesman, "the worst calamity that could befall us would be to lose our independence, and to sink down into a state of acknowledged inferiority, depending for security on forbearance, and not on our capacity and disposition to defend ourselves."

I have not attempted to discuss the question of secession. The right by a State to withdraw from the Union, results from the nature and principles of the Constitutional compact, to which the States are sovereign parties. While adhering faithfully to the remedy of joint State action for redress of common grievances, I beseech you to remember, that no conjuncture of events ought to induce us to abandon the right of deciding ultimately on our own destiny.

In recommending, as I now do, that South Carolina should interpose her sovereignty in order to protect her citizens, and that by co-operation with her aggrieved sister States, she may be enabled to aid in averting the doom which impends over the civil institutions of the South, it is fit and proper that as a Commonwealth, we should, at an early day, to be designated by you, implore the God of our fathers for the pardon of our manifold transgressions, and invoke his protection and guidance in this our day of trouble and affliction, that he would graciously vouchsafe to enlighten the minds of our Federal rulers, the North and its citizens, and direct them in the way of truth, of reason and of justice, and preserve a once happy political family from the unspeakable horrors of civil strife."

John H. Leary, an intelligent Farmer and Fisherman of this County, recently ordered two thousand dollars' worth of Rope from Boston, but on reading the accounts of the proceedings in the 'Crafts case,' he immediately countermanded the order, and has determined to bestow his patronge on the Merchants of Norfolk, and other Southern Cities.

Edenton Bulletin.

The United States House of Representatives is composed of Representatives from each State, in the ratio of one to every 70,680 of the population. The present number of members is two hundred and thirty one. The compensation of the members is $8, and that of the Speaker $16 per day during the session, and $8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning.

For the North Carolina Standard.

STAND FOR THE RIGHT!

TO THE HON. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

Be firm, be bold, be strong, be true,
And dare to stand alone;
Strive for the right, what'er ye do,
Though helpers there be none.

Nay—bend not to the swelling surge
Of *popular* sneer and wrong;
'Twill bear thee on to ruin's verge,
With current wild and strong.

Stand for the right! though falsehood rail,
And proud lips coldly sneer,
A *poisoned arrow* cannot wound
A conscience pure and clear.

Stand for the right! and with clean hands,
Exalt the truth on high;
Thou'lt find warm sympathizing hearts
Among the passers by.

Men who have *seen*, and thought, and felt,
Yet could not boldly dare
The battle's brunt, but by *thy* side
Will every danger share.

Stand for the right! proclaim it loud,
Thou'lt find an answering tone
In honest hearts, and thou no more
Be doomed to stand alone!

BALTIMORE, November 28.

Senator Downs has been received at New Orleans with great honors. A salute of 100 guns was fired.

The election of Gen. Arista as President of Mexico is confirmed.

From Texas we learn that Gen. Rusk, in an address at San Augustine, declared the passage of the Ten Million Bill to be a Southern triumph.

There is a great emigration to Texas; about 500 per week have arrived at Galveston, and it is estimated that 25,500 have arrived during the present season, many bringing large numbers of slaves.

The vote on the Boundary Bill averages about 4 in favor to 1 against, in 17 counties out of 20.

WASHINGTON, November 28.

The President's Message is in the hands of the printers. It is to be expressed South as far Charleston and Augusta, and West to Buffalo, and probably to Cincinnati. It leaves here to-morrow instead of Saturday.

Col. Benton speaks confidently of his re-election to the Senate.

It is not true that the President has ordered the arrest of Quitman, or taken any action whatever as to him.

HOGS! HOGS!! Several droves of hogs have passed through this place. Drovers are asking $5 per hundred pounds, gross; but we have not heard of any selling. As usual they will drive down into South Carolina and take less than they ask here. We hope there is not much drove pork needed in this section this season. *Ruth. Banner.*

The Nashville Convention consisted, exclusive of Tennessee, of forty-five members, viz: One from Virginia; eleven from Georgia; five from Alabama; four from Florida; eight from Mississippi; and sixteen from South Carolina. Tennessee, the dissenting State, had fourteen members.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE. This body organized on the 4th instant, in the House, by electing Major T. B. Flourney, (Dem.) Speaker; in the Senate, Jno. H. Hampton, (Dem.) President. Gov. Roane's message is ultra on slavery.

The fine painting known as Pomorede's Panorama of the Upper Mississippi, was destroyed by fire in Newark, Tuesday morning. It was insured for $6,000 in St. Louis.

MARRIED,

At Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, recently, by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Mr. Charles C. Bonner of Beaufort county, to Miss Caroline Gray, daughter of Etheldred Gray, deceased.

In Hillsborough, on the 30th inst., by Wm. H. Brown, Esq., Asa N. Davis, to Miss Mary E. Warrex, daughter of Mr. Charles Warren, both of Hillsborough.

In Alamance county, on Thursday evening the 14th inst., by G. M. Lea, Esq., Mr. Wm. W. Pickett to Miss Martha J. Hurdle, daughter of Josiah Hurdle, Esq.

On Wednesday evening 30th October, by Rev. R. I. Devin, Mr. H. Y. Alden, of Wake, to Miss Susan Ann, daughter of David Overby of Granville.

By the same, on the 30th inst., Mr. Fielding Harris to Miss Mary J., daughter of Mr. John Barnett, all of Granville.

DIED,

In Brackettown, McDowell county, on the morning of the 16th inst., in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, consort of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, to whom she had been united for a period of 52 years. She expressed in her last moments entire resignation to her Maker's will.

"And we are glad that she has lived thus long,
And glad that she has gone to her reward,
Nor deem that kindly nature did her wrong,
Thus soft to disengage the vital cord;
When her weak frame grew palsied, and her eye
Dim with the mists of age, it was the time to die."

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, November 30. Sales of turpentine at $2 35 for dip, and $1 40 for hard, per barrel; tar $1 40 per barrel—no sales of rosin to report. A sale of spirits turpentine at 30 cents per gallon. Flour from $6 to $8, and home-made scarce; corn 67 cents per bushel; feathers 35 cents; molasses 22 to 23 cents; bacon from 5 to 11 according to quality; sugar from 6 to 8½ cents.

FAYETTEVILLE, November 30. Cotton 12 to 12½ cts., and steady; corn 82 to 92 cents; flour $5 25 to $6; manufactured tobacco 20 to 40 cents per pound; flax seed per bushel, $1 20 to $1 25; whiskey 35 to 40 cts.

PETERSBURG, November 30. Tobacco at from $8 50 to $20, according to quality; wheat, prime, at 100 to 109 cents; some small sales of new corn at 60 cents; bacon, hog round, at 7¾ to 8 cents; flour from $5 to $7 50.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27. Cotton in good demand to-day, and middlings at 13½ cents. 5,000 bales sold. Rice, sales of 100 tierces, prime, at 4.

CHARLESTON, November 30. Received during the past week 17,897 bales of cotton. The following are the prices: Middling 12¾ to 12⅞—good middling 13—middling fair 13⅛—fair 13¼—fully fair 13⅜ cents.

NEW YORK, November 29. The Telegraphic despatch of the Washington Republic of Saturday last says: "Cotton has declined one quarter of a cent to-day, and flour has fallen 12½ cents."

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respectfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, that we have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—

The Caswell Fe... YANCEYVILLE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Pr...

MISS. KATE E. KELLOGG, *Assistant and Ornamental Branches.*

MRS. E. B. GOULD, *Teacher of Music.*

THE Subscriber, availing himself of the well known healthiness of this situation, has undertaken to establish a *Female Seminary*, which, in addition to meeting the wants of this vicinity, shall merit patronage from abroad. He has, accordingly, spared no pains in procuring an assistant possessing the highest qualifications. Miss Kellogg, (who has recently arrived,) received her education at some of the best institutions in the country, and has been highly successful as a Teacher. Testimonials of the most commendable character can be exhibited from gentlemen of the first respectability.

The course of studies will now embrace all the branches, solid and ornamental, usually taught in Female Seminaries of the highest class. Thoroughness is the leading feature in the plan of instruction. The government is strict, but gentle and conciliatory. For rapid progress and superior attainments in Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, it is believed that this School now offers very unusual facilities.

The subscriber will devote one half of his time to this school, his connection with the Dan River Institute still continuing.

Board, including washing, from $6 to $7 per month. Pupils are required to board in families approved by the Principal.

The next session will commence on the *6th of January.* Early attention is requested as far as practicable. Charge will be made from the time of entering to the close of the session, *and no deduction made for absence except for protracted sickness.*

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Tuition, according to studies pursued from $8 to $15	
Music, (Piano with singing) three lessons per week, with an extended series of vocal exercises, for cultivating the voice after the most approved European method,	20 00
Drawing, Painting in water colors, stylographic, Monochromatic, Painting and Embroidery, each	5 00
French,	5 00

B. GOULD.

November 25, 1850. 844—3tw.

Raleigh Register insert three times and forward account.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows: board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

South Lowell Male Academy,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view:

1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pains will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12-50, and $15 00. Board in the best families, $25 00 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same distance North-west of Raleigh.

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*

November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

PROF. MORGAN'S INSTITUTE.

THE Rev. Professor Morgan has established at Salisbury, North Carolina,

A YOUNG LADIE'S INSTITUTE,

(A MODEL SCHOOL)

of the highest grade. The success of his system in Edgeworth during five years, is known to most competent judges in Virginia, North and South Carolina. It is believed that no similar institution has made such ample provision for the comfort and success of Young Ladies, at such moderate expense to the pupil. The year will close in June. All information will be sent to applicants.

The whole expense for one year of 10 months ending in June is from $130 to 200.

November 30, 1850. 10—

SEDGWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*

Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C. J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*

Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

Register publish till forbid.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature for an act to incorporate a Cotton and Wool Manufactory at the Falls of Neuse River, in Wake County.

Nov. 30, 1850. 10—lt.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—td.

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:
Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses.)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits.

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850,

Elizabeth Hyman and others, *vs.* Simmons Burnett Adm'r. and others—Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore, and Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D., 1850

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
Nov. 16, 1850. (Pr adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter *Session*, Oct. Term 1850.

Patsey Harrell and others *vs.* George W. Hyman, Exr. and others—Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and Wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore and Minerva, Marion, William W George W. and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina *Standard* for the said Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W. George W. and Hugh Hyman to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the *County* of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston on the second Monday of January next and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
Nov. 13, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.

Nancy Ward against W. W. Ward and others—Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thos J. Ward is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Thomas J. Ward to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
October 16, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

Public Sale, and Negroes to Hire.

ON Tuesday, the 17th of December next, I shall sell by Public Vendue, on a credit of Six months, at the late residence of Joel Harris in the County of Franklin, 350 bbls. of corn, 47 stacks of Fodder; 25,000 lbs of Cotton in the seed; a quantity of Shucks and Peas; 16 bbls. New Brandy; the stock of Hogs; Two yokes Oxen; 1 Ox-cart; a large quantity of Tools of various kinds; 1 Cotton Gin; one Wheat Thrasher; two Stills complete; a quantity of cider barrels, and many other articles.

At the same time and place, I will hire for the ensuing year, Forty or Fifty Likely Negroes.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.
November 15, 1850. 5—4tw.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS MASONIC BODY will convene in this city, on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *dispensations* will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh. Sept. 25th, 1850. 835—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

Sign, R. R. R. R.

FROCKS and Dress Coats from $2 50 to $14 and $20; Sacks from $2 50 to $11; Over coats from $2 50 to $25; Pants from $1 50 to $9; Vests from $1 75 to $5; Shirts from 75 cents to $2 50; all made up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in every particular. OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.
R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, October 9th. 836—

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 30. No. 9, Fayetteville St. 839—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sernidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Paramettas,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Cnameleon Turks,
Engligh, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON,
Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832.—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.
OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars,	Castings, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Powder and Shot, and Lead Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.
April 9, 1850. 807—
N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

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LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.
Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
November 9. 842—

Negro Clothing.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

TO THE WORLD GENERALLY,
North Carolina Specially,
And Our Friends and Patrons Particularly!

The Largest Assortment of Goods
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

In the State of North Carolina, both in the Piece, and READY MADE.

To which we invite the attention of the public.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 1.
Sign of the R R R R.
Ugly Row, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE Immortal Insect, *alias* the Bugg, *alias* Oliver, of Oliver and Procter, has just returned from the City of Gotham, otherwise New York, the London of America. Spent six weeks in said diggins selecting an assortment of Goods that for quality and style never were surpassed, and rarely ever equalled. All of which are at hand and ready for exhibition. Whilst absent said *distinguished* personage for the benefit of the firm partially, but for the public more particularly, had cut and made under his own special direction and supervision, a very large and

General Assortment of Clothing,

embracing Black Dress and Frock Coats, all sizes and prices, Brown, Green, Blue, Drab, &c., &c., Business Sacks and Frocks, Overcoats and Cloaks, all colors. Pants and Vests all kinds from the low vulgar to the Peru or highfalutin. Dress Shirts, under Shirts, all kinds. Drawers of every description. Heavy Silk under Shirts. Net cotton Drawers, a new article, to which we invite special attention. Stocks, Cravats, all grades, Scarfs, Gloves, white, black, and colored Suspenders, Neck Collars,

JENNY LIND SHIRTS,

direct from Stockholm, &c. &c.

Also whilst absent heard Jenny Lind sing—sat within four feet of Gennin the Hatter, the man what paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for his ticket and made money at that; presented Jenny with a riding Cap, thereby rendering himself immortal, as no Lady can ride unless she has on a Lind Cap, and made too by Gennin, precisely as the Ladies generally who have heard of our fame for making "them coats" consider their Lords much handsomer and more fashionable men, when rigged out at the Store where clothing is fashioned by art.

To Members of the Legislature, &c.

Members of the approaching Legislature in want of Clothing this Winter would save twenty-five per cent if not fifty by postponing the purchasing of their clothing until their arrival here. Be sure and dont mistake our establishment, dont let any body persuade you, that they can do as well by you as we can. Dont suffer yourselves to be humbugged—that is a commodity we dont deal in, and our friends know it. Gentlemen living in this county or out of it, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Persons need no longer complain of high prices. If you want clothing for yourselves, your children or your neighbors, call, we can sell them cheaper than you can buy the goods much less have them made. See Sign.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1850. R. R. R. R.

Postscript!

P. S. We take this occasion to render our most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust that by promptly executing their orders and *spreading* ourselves for their benefit, not only to merit but to receive the appelation of "well done good and faithful servants" by a continuance of their custom. Our friends and customers at a distance will please read our advertisement and send on their orders; we are anxiously waiting for them.

Latest London, Paris and Northern fashions just to hand.

Cutting of all kinds attended to immediately.
Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an exeellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.
Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

Colman's Letters.

EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman, Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 mo. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850. 839—

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at
P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

White Lead

5000 lbs. Pure Lead in 25 and 100 lb. kegs, just received at PESCUD'S.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

SALE OF NEGROES, STOCK, &C.

HAVING qualified at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd. I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, on the 16th day of December next, several horses, one large mule, the entire stock of hogs, one yoke of large oxen, likely cows and calves, twenty-five head of sheep, crop of corn, wheat, oats, fodder, &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said deceased resided.

I will also sell, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, *the 21st of December*,

Fifteen Likely Negroes,

Among whom are several good cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit of six months; but more particularly made known on the day of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.

MARY WHITAKER, *Ex'x.*
November 14th, 1850. 843—3tw.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.		Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Porter

A FURTHER supply of London Brown Stout in Pints. Just recieved at the Drug store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
Raleigh, Aug 21st, 1850. 828—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING

their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,
MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*
Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, residing in Johnston County, a negro boy named *Dave*, or *Henry*. Said boy is about 22 years of age, yellow complexion, weighs about 165 pounds. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Penny's, in said County, as I bought him from that neighborhood. Said boy has a down look when spoken to. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State, so that I get him.

A. W. RICHARDSON.
November 9, 1850. 4—4tpd.

To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.
November 9. 840—

STOLEN.

STOLEN on the 13th November, a gold lever watch, with a gold guard chain attached. My name is written in full within the watch, and the initials J. A. W. are cut on the back.

Whoever brings this watch to me, or will give me any information concerning it, shall be amply rewarded.

JAMES A. WASHINGTON.
Chapel Hill, November 14th, 1850. 7—3t.

Committed to Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 20th instant, a negro girl named *Mima*. She says she belongs to William Smith, of Johnston County. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

WILLIAM H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*
Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1850. 7—tf.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by applying to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850, 837—

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sell on as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

HARDING'S CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

PROSPECTUS OF
THE MOUNTAIN BANNER.

THE Subscriber having become sole Editor and Proprietor of the Mountain Banner, will continue its publication in the village of Rutherfordton, N. C.

The Editor is a Democrat, but owes no allegiance to any party further than its measures are calculated to promote the good of the country: and truth, justice, and fair dealing will be the three cardinal principles by which he will be guided in his editorial course. The honest masses of the people, no matter how they may differ with him in opinion, will ever command his respect; and reason and argument shall be the only